THE COUNCIL OF ROME. Ti. Pope will baptise the infant daughter of

The Committee on Discipline, which has been announced, comprises the Bishops of New York, Genon, Diemingham, Sauta Cruz, Mexico, Bolivia, Barcelona, Senegal, Quebec, the Patriarch of Al exandria, and Vicar of Bombay.

SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, December 26. The Arizona brings Panama dates to the 16th. It is reported that Peru had sold the coamer R. t. Carter to the Micaragnan Covernment, and that after repairing, she will be used to prey upon the Spanish shipping in Cuban waters.

The Bolivian revolution, under Morales, has been

have been burned, causing a neavy loss. General Burbut has been anomically received at Bogota, and speeches were made alluding in vorably to the proposed Darien canal.

FATAL DISTURBANCE AT SA-

SAVANNAH. December 25. A fight occurred on Christmas afternoon among come negroes in the eastern portion of the city, and two policemen, endeavoring to slot the disturbance, were attacked by the crowd One of them, John Sullivan, was shot and in stantly killed, and the other was wounde Twenty-live negroes have been arrested.

FUNERAL OF MR. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, December 26. Mr. Stanton will be buried to-morrow. At the request of Mrs. Stanton the comn is closed, and no one is allowed to see the face. No military

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Ten more Spanish gunboats have gone to

sea from New York.

The Inghoat Notice exploded at her dock in Ne York harbor yesterday, and one man was killed. The employees of the Mobile Register had Christmas banquet on Saturday, which is spoker of as a very pleasant affair.

THE BARNWELL RACES.

First Bay.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] OAES, BARNWELL, S. C., December 22.
All Barnwell was alive yesterday, and by leven o'clock the names and the many visitors, the were partiking of the open-handed nospitalthe citizens, were on their way to the Sher Course. The weather was threatening, but fortunates for the large concourse of spectators if did not can used water the races were over the first was meavy, and the time made wa

Match between General Hagood's ch. m. Sa-hida and Mr. H. W. Ziehardson's b. g. Agate.

ilada winning both heats with ease. SECOND-TWO MILE DASH. . aerai Hagood's b. s. Bill Stoney and W. H.

consequently show. Tuere were three races, .

Boyce's Charler Bali's colt Pee Dee. This racwas the most electing of the day, but was marred by Pee Dee bottm, the track within six hundred erds of the judge's stand. Pee Dee was after this moment, and the betting was three to one against Bill Stoney, although some of his friends claim that he would have won had Pe

THIRD-MILE AND REPEAT. H. W. Richardson's John Hooper's colt against Stephen Moyer's Herzog colt. The former win-

ning both heats with ease. This ended the regular races of the day. Then came a dash of six hundred yards between a mare of Mr. Counts and a colt of General Hagood med sundown. This was a well contested race, fundown being vanquished. As I have already stated, the track was heavy, and the best time

It has been raining off and on all day to-day and consequently everybody is grunabling and hoping that to-morrow will be a bright day. Thore will be six races, and there is much enthusiasm en the subject.

president and his conridous assistants that could gratulation that South Carelina can boast of one Jockey Club in active operation, and one, too, so well conducted as the Sherwood Jockey Club, of Barnwell County. This cinb has some seventy. five or eighty members, and so much interest i felt in the saccess of the club that its member-Fill rapidly increase.

Last night the amatour corps dramatique enter Sancel a select and delighted audience by the parited rendition of the "Lady of Lyons," As te anchence and actors were en rapport, all of the minor defects, if a critic could have discovered any, were overlooked, and the evening came le a pleasant close.

THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Secretary Boutwell's Funding Bill and the Proposed New Loan-Foreign Ob-jections-Opposition of the National Banks--Proposed Gold Notes.

Confirming the important financial intelli-cione given in a special telegram to The Man-en Guay last, the Northern papers publish the following dispatch:

folloying dispatch:

Substary Boutwell has prepared, and intended

of the presented in the Schale yesterday, a bill
to frain the public debt, substantially on the
plan proposed in his annual report, but the consideration of executive business prevented the
senator entrusted with it from submitting it in
open session. It will be laid in the meantime before the Finance Committee of that body for condifferation during the recess. fore the Finan

Behator entrusted with it from submitting it in open session. It will be laid in the meantime before the Finance Committee of that body for consideration during the recess.

The bull proposes hist, a new loan not exceeding twelve undered minions of dollars, principal and interest pay sole in com; second, axes the interest at 4½ per cent, to be paid semi-annually, and that the same shall be paid to European holders of the foom, at Parts, Loudon, and Pransfort; third, that the bonds, principal and interest, shall be except from taxation; fourth, that the bonds known as diverwenty bombs, shall be received in exchange for the new bonds.

The reason that the amount of the proposed loan is himted to \$1,200,000,000, is based on the belief of the treasury that it will reduce the bonded debt by purchase of bonds during the procent heart year to fourteen hundred and fifty millions of de hars. The Secretary deems it prudent to teave outstanding two hundred and fifty millions of a bases. The Secretary deems it prudent to teave outstanding two hundred and fifty millions of a bases, and has been received with more distayor than favor.

Foreign capitanists have written that if the exchange of 5-20 is mare compulsory it will injure xincrican credit abroad, but they have been answered that such an exchange is not to be made compulsory. We next interest opposing it is that of the national banks, who seem to be against banking on a 45-per cent, bond.

A member of the season of his claimed that his would be an important step towards specie payments without myoling any syrgeat risk. The notes are to be redeemable at the holder's upton in gold, and are to be used in business if an action is a such as the proposed by the dependence of the season when the same compulsory is not be made.

A member of the season of the finance that his to the extent of \$20,000,000. It is claimed that the finance is such to be extented \$2,000,000.

-The Under Secretary of the British Poreign poparament, John Arthur Otway, Esq., in appeced at Chalman on Wednesday, stated that a net had been drafted, which would be brough before thattament at its next session, enabling A. shadgeds to divest themselves of nat whenever they saw fit to do so.

STATE TAXABLON.

Report of the State Auditor.

Mr. Reuben Tomlinson, the State Auditor, folwing the example of Covernor Scott and Comp troller-General Neugle, has issued a voluminous report upon the State taxation, of which we giv the important and interesting features. TAX RECEIPTS

TAX EXCEPTS.

The total amount received on account of taxes for the fiscal year 1866, to October 31st inclusive, is \$1,023,096.95. Of this amount, according to the returns received up to the writing of this report, \$28,123 was paid on account of poll-tax, and \$982,095.96 for general purposes of State government.

The amount of poll-tax for Orangeburg County The amount of positive for Orangeous County has not yet been reported.

In Richard and Charleston Counties there is a considerable amount of positive yet to be paid, which will doubtless be collected if the collectors can make it convenient for the taxpayers to reach them.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

By the act of the General Assembly passed the lath day of September, 1868, providing for the assessment and taxation of property, it was made the especial duty of the whice to attend to the assessment and collection of the revenue of the State, and to decide an operations retaining thereto which might arise during the excution of the law.

Under the act all assessments are to be made for the year preceding the let of September in each year, and the assessments laid on property are to attach on that date.

the year preceding the 18 to year, and the assessments faid on property are to statch on that date.

As a was obvious that the requirements of the act could not be complied with for the year 1808, the act faelf not becoming a law in scason, a section was added conterring upon the State Auditor, with the approval of the Governor, the authority to extend the time for the performance of any of the dutter required by the act whenever, for wast of time, they could not be performed within the period fixed by law.

Many circumstances compired to prevent the immediate and prompt execution of the law. It became a liw in the midst of the flerce political excitoments attendant upon the Presidential election. It was deemed, and was entirely impracticable to do anything toward organizing the system which this act contemplated, until the result of that election should be known, and until the passions which it had excited were to some extent allayed.

The preciping are presented to be a preciping and anything toward the organization and the passions which it had excited were to some extent allayed.

of that election should be known, and until the passions which it had excited were to some extent allayed.

The preliminary steps toward the organization of this department were taken as soon as I had quadried and entered upon the duties of the office. At once a most serious obstacte presented itself in the attempt to find men competent to perform the duties required by the law, and who in addition to competency had a hearty sympathy with the purposes of the government. Appointments were made which were sometimes instantly rejected, and, in other instances, were dailled with until much time was wasted, afterwards to be declined; in almost every case, because the parties so declining did not think it safe to accept position under the government.

After much delay, and many rexations, which were now fruitless to emmerate, as organization which was thought sufficient was completed. At the very threshold of our opinion, however, we not with the most serious obstacle of the whole eategory with which we had to contend.

The system of assessment and taxation which it was proposed to establish was entirely different from any that had berectore prevailed in the State. A large class of persons, among those who were to execute the law as well as among the taxpayers, imagined difficulties in the new system which had no real existence, and which a little

were to execute the law as well as among the tax-payers, imagined difficulties in the new system which had no real existence, and which a little exercise of contage and intelligence would have at once dispetled. Another large class of persons which may probably be said to have included the whole press of the State, until quite recently, raised and asserted objections to the law and to MS execution, which though without foundation in fact, served with the excited state of mubble ceiling and the want of experience on the part of many of those who were to execute it, to serrous by embarrass its success.

The Auditor shows the amount and character of

the tax assessment of 1838, and says:

By the foregoing it will be perceived that the real estate and siave interests, which were the predominant interests of the State proportionally, almost escaped taxation, while the naveantie, professional, banking, and other similar secondary interests hore the brunt of it. Under that system, as contained in the above bill of supplies, a planter owning 5000 acres of land, ascessed at an average of 2619 cents per acre, really worth at the lowest estimate an average of 250 per acre, and one hundred shaves at the legal average of 2609 per head, all representing \$50.000 of capital, patti a tax of \$116.50, while a increhant, with the saine amount of capital invested in bits business, pad aver as six times as great a tax.

The Architect hy Hon. 1. W. Hayne, then Attered

letter written by Hon. I. W. Hayne, then Attor ney-General of the State, in reply to one from II. T. J. Pickens, Comptroller-General, asking his opinion as to the construction of the act of 1815, in regard to the classification and valuation of the lands of the state, for the purpose of taxation. This letter bears date October 26, 1559, and is found in the report of the Comptroller-General for that year.

art, hayne sau:

"The classification and relative valuation, if not the actual, were probably well adapted to the constitution of the country in 17s4; but the progress of seventy-five years has, of course, introduced great changes. The classification has lost its ap-

stitution of the country in 1754; but the progress of seventy-diev years has, of course, introduced great changes. The classification has lost its appropriativeness. The classification has lost its appropriativeness. The valuation does not apply even relatively, and falls, in some cases, so far short of the positive actual value of the taxable hands of the State, that it has ceased to approximate to a fair estimate.

"The recapitulation, in the tables referred to, gives as the aggregate number of acres paying faxes, 17,585,401, and of this number 10,361,505 acres are assessed at 20 cents an acre, 4,520,673 acres at 40 cents, and only 1,041,752 acres are assessed at more than one dollar an acre. This is rather a scant showing even for the year 1754. No conter that the total valuation of the lands of 500 th Carolina should amount only to \$10,257,727, while the valuation of 'lots and buildings' in Charleston amounts to \$22,274,175. For the purpose of taxation by the State, Charleston it appears, is valued at considerable more than double the valuation placed on all the lands outside of towns and villages, of both upper and lower divisions, in the whole State.

"The strictes' enforcement of the act of 1515 would not, as I have binted already, remedy the disparity between the arbitrary valuation of the act, and at at valuer ansæssment at the present day. Much of the tide swamps of class No. I, valued at \$25 per acre, sell at \$2, and that valued at \$4 not \$25 per acre, sell at \$2, and that valued at \$4 not \$25 per acre, sell at \$2, and that valued at \$4 per acre, will bring in the market from \$50 to \$25 ber acre. But as before stated, I am very confident that, even at a joint valuation, under the act of 155, a very, much larger aggregate would be attained than \$1,257,277, and that the total of taxes on the two trens of bank capital, and "sales of goods," and is less than one-fourth the sum on slaves alone.

"The disparity between the tax paid by the higher rates of taxation, and the thress of hand one-fourth the sum

rates of taxation placed on the latter, eighty-one cents on the one hundred dollars being the tax on land under the act of 1853, and but seventeen cents on fots and baldnings in any city, town, viliage or borough. The tax pald by Charleston on lots and bull-sings in 1858, viz., \$27,848, was not quite one-half of the tax on the lands of the State, though, as I have stated, the valuation is more than donble.

"Although it has no connection with the construction of the act of 1815, I will venture to add a fact interesting in a seaf, viz: That the same real estate which pays the above tax of \$27,848 to the State pays \$375,225 to the city; and further, that in addition to the aggregate State tax paid by Charleston of \$153 225 (including free schools, &c...) being more than one-fourth the #indie general tax of the State, the city pays into its out the \$372,200 of taxes paid annually by the two Par-\$724,200 of taxes paid nanually by the two l'ar shes of St. Philip and St. Michael."

APTER THE WAR.

The Auditor says that these valuations existed substantially at the close of the war, and contin-

ies as follows : ues as follows:

From an examination of the assessment returns
for 1867, though these returns are somewhat defective, I flud that the lands of the State are returned in round numbers at 16,000,006 acres, while
the valuation is placed at \$33,000,000, an average of
little over two dollars per acre, which is manifestby an incorrect return, and an extremely low valmation.

nation.

The constitution of 1865, provided that the General Assembly should adopt a uniform rate of assessment and taxation for the whole State. In pursuance of this provision of that constitution, the General Assembly passed the act of September 16, 1865, to "provide for the assessment and faxation of property."

er to, 1868, to "provide for the assessment and faxation of preperty."

When the scason at which the collection was begun, and the determined effort made by a certain class hostile to the government to prevent that collection are considered, it may and ought to be said that the taxes have been paid with a willingness and promptness that cannot fail to affect the credit of the State most favorably.

In the discussions which have taken place with regard to the Tax act, a great deal has been said as to the incongruity of its provisions and the compileated character of its details. Much of this assertion is, of course, made by newspapers for political effect; but there are many excellent persons, who, while, admitting the correctness of the theory of tax act, believe it is liable to the criticism just referred to. The time it has been in

operation has been too short, and the circumstances too unfavorable to justify a positive expression of opinion in this particular. But the fact that the same system has been successful elsewhere is certainly some proof that when properly enforced it may be equally successful here.

It certainly is not the part of wisdom to make any radical changes in the net at the present time. There are some matters of delail, such as errors in dates, which require to be rearranged. Such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary, will be prepared for the consideration of the General Assembly.

BANCYACTURES—GROSS SALES.

MANUFACTURES-GROSS SALES. The Anditor is in favor of exempting from tax-tion for a limited time all property connected with woollen or cotton manufactories except real esate, but doubts whether "under our constitu ion" the exemption can be granted.

tion the exemption can be granted.

The petition of merchants for relief from the payment of the tax on steeks of 168; is brought to the attention of the Legislature, without the expression of a favorable or unfavorable opinion.

A re-assessment of the property of fleathort County has been ordered, the records having been burned. Pre-proof sales for the county commissioners are recommended.

TAXING RAILBOADS.

The Andreas sales.

The Auditor says: The Abditor says:

Section 2, of Article XII, of the constitution, reads as follows:

"The property of corporations now existing, or hereinafter created, shall be subject to taxation, except in cases otherwise provided for in their constitution."

The Tax act of 1868, in pursuance of this pr The Tax act of 1888, in pursuance of this provision of the constitution, prescribes the mode in which railroad corporations shall make returns of the value of their property, and makes no exception in favor of any company in the State. In accordance with what I believe to be my dary, I turnished the necessar, o. aks to, and no sided the different railroad compan. I that a return of the value of their respective roads and appartendinces must be made according to hav. The South Carolina Railroad Company declined making a return, caltinging exemption from taxation ing a return, claiming exemption from inxation under its charter. The Northeastern, Checaw and Darlington, and Greenville and Columbia companies made the returns required, but under protest as to their liability to taxation.

I was advised that the tax could not be enforced against these companies, because their charters exempted them from Caxatton in this State. This advice, counded with the inexpediency of in-

More parts recommended for the treasurers of Charleston and Richiand, and it is advised that the State Auditor be given power to remit penalties which have attached, under the law, mon property held by assignees in bankraptcy, as well as in cases where, in the syttlement of estates, sales have been ordered by the courts but had not taken place in season to meet the taxes or upon the property.

The "arbitrary system of valuation," to use the language of Mr. Hayne, which formerly prevailed, has been costainty in our way in carrying out the new system. Many citizens, not heretofore required to make a sworm return of personal property, look upon the requisitions of the act in this erty, look upon the requisitions of the act in this particular as subjecting them to a system of espionage annoying in the extreme; and doubtless the manner in which some assessors have performed their duty has tended to increase rather than diminish this reciting. So with regard to the valuation of real property. The taxpayer and the assessor both had constantly before their minist the old valuation, and when called upon to its the value of lands formerly assessed, say at 20 cents per acre, they would rest satisfied after they had raised it to be cents ber acre. Thinking, doubtless ned it to so cents per acre, thinking, doubtless t they had performed their whole duty under law, or his many cases probably not thinking

.\$114,956,467

nost opposed to the present government, that the most opposed to the present government, that the real and personal property of the State would be estimated below their true value at \$200,000,000. THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The "State Board of Equalization" was called together, and found the properly returned as above stated. The duty imposed upon that board by the law is as clear and explicit as any other duty under it. That duty was to laise the real property of the several counties to what they beneved to be its true value; this they did.

It has been asserted that the increase was made in order to raise the amount of revenue needed by the State. Such is not the case; the revenue could have been raised as readily by increasing the per centum of taxation, and the claimors which would have ensued in that event from those who were determined to obstruct the government under any and all circumstances, would have been no greater or less easily borne than that which followed the other course. The State Board was perfectly aware of the fact that this increase would bear nardly on some individuals, and hence felt the responsibility resting upon them; but they were also aware that if no increase was made in the per centum of taxation, and that that would not only be oppressive upon individuals, but upon whole counties as compared with that the sould not only be oppressive upon individuals, but upon whole counties as compared with not to be permitted to exist.

Similar boards exist in all of the States where

other counties. It has been asserted that this board is a monstrous anomaly, and that it ought not to be permitted to exist.

Similar boards exist in all of the States where this system of taxation prevails, and in their operation are found to be admirable incentives toward securing fair and equal assessments in the various local communities. The people of the different committee of this State will see to it in any future assessment of their real property that very little work shall be left for the State Board of Equalization.

DEPENDING THE SYSTEM.

Equalization.

DEFENDING THE SYSTEM.

The peculiar circumstances surrounding our government justify me in departing from the usual course observed in a report of this kind, to notice some of the criticisms that have been made upon the manner in which the duties of this especial department have been performed, and all the charges of extravagance and dishonesty, resulting in high and burdensome taxes, made against the government generally.

It would be folly to assert that irregularities have not occurred, both in this office and the substitution of the substitu

The Auditor then shows that for the year ending October 1, 1859, there was collected for gene-

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNUG, DECEMBER 27, 1869.

11,500,000

e purposes, accreed in-ay that the one-half of

. \$1,000,000

\$710,00

200,000

\$1,210,000

2 194,000

7,000

Secs.

For the ascal year 1505 there s

Of the amount to be raised for \$ 500,000 was appropriated to per-terest on the public debt. Now, it administration is justly charged, that amount of neered intera-seducing the difference between gold in which taxes were public currency in which they are now ing result:

Which will give the difference one difference between gold an grisejee

office reasons with the decrease of the taxable property of state, and they removal of the other means a plain the State was quadret to meet the property of its debt and gradually reduce the property of its debt and gradually reduce the property of the same. Without entering upon the verted question as do wather the lands of 16° at was a hard father than injury to the S. we are at his left that the property of the bank were pledged to the payment of the lands of the bank were pledged to the payment of the lands of the bank statement for the month of softender, 1850, contained in the report of the longituder Generally before cited, the net 1 ofte of the bank amounted to \$250,856 66, \$217 amount, of course, if properly used, would a far toward relieving the State from the buryen of taxable of revenue is not enly lost to the Sate now, but the State is sadded with the debts c, the lastitu-OTHER REASONS WHE he State is saddled with the debts e. at that time may be put at \$259.08 alone gave us a basis for taxatior, more than the State now has acc ast assessment. The basis of taxation, and the property of the State Later. n : lighter

The Auditor advises: A court of the Auditor advises: The Auditor advises: The Auditor advises: The Auditor advises: The Auditor advises of the the Auditor adv

ember, the time at which all assessments attach provided that such persons prove to the satisfac ion of the State Anditor that such property has already been assessed for taxation in the State from which they have removed during the cur rent year; and that a re-assessment of the rea

or says: Another year's operations, will satisfy the peo-ple of the State, I think, that the present system may be made effective toward securing that end which all desire—a fair and equal distribution of the burdens of taxation. The State, if the taxes are equally levied, is abundantly able to meet all the demands which the current expenses of the government and the interest on the present debt will make upon her resources. From a statement of internal revenue paid into the treasury of the United States recently published, I take the fol-lowing: Another year's operations will satisfy the people of the State, I think, that the present system

mung.		
	Assessment.	Collections.
Indiana	. \$2,576,582 08	\$2,412,937 12
Kentucky	. 3,914,488 41	3,993,912 10
Michigan	. 2,569,867 18	2,749,733 72
North Carolina	. 2,175,726 64	2,031,748 82
Rhode Island	. 2.773,573 78	2,852,574 88
South Carolina		
This statement is	not only gigni	deaut as an in-
dication of the prop	aptness with w	hich the people
of South Carolina r		
ernment, but it als		
resources, and pro		
peace and good go		future will be
man of menomanies		

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

The New York Sun Shines upon the Rasenlitles of Reconstruction-Governor Scott's Little Game Exposed-Bullock held up to Scorn by the Radi-

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the oldness with which the better class of Radical papers at the North are beginning to unmask the sypoorisy and corruption of the creatures who South. That Independent and eccentric but un loubtedly Radical Journal, the New York Sun gives a prominent place in its columns to the fol lowing letter, dated Washington, December 21 : WHAT IS GOING ON IN WASHINGTON-HEPUBLICAN

The conduct of the reconstructionists toward Virginia is wrong. Every condition imposed by Congress has been compiled with in spirit and in letter, and now miserable pretexts are sought in order to delay her admission. The only opposition from the State is raised by needy and unprincipled adventurers, who have been repudiated by the people at home. They seek honors from Congress which have just been denied by their own so-called constituents, and invoke Radicalism as their only claims to consideration. Butter has found means to put off admission, after having promised to promote it. He and others like him are loth to give up their hold on the South, and strive to multiply embarrassments so as to excite hostility and provoce bad blood. AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE CORRUPT.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

ROW NOT TO DO IT.

As he time approaches for completing reconstruction, which should have ended four years ago, and would have done so had Mr. Lincoln lived or had Andy Johnson been gifted with common sense, the men who have grown into passing prominence, and who have speculated upon agitation, are restless at the prospect of sinking back into obscurity. They know well that their doom is written the moment the South is fully restored to the Union. Hence the tricks and dodges which are practiced to prevent that constimuation. These agitators do not want peace, for they live by faction. That is their trade, and it has proved profitable for years past.

R. K. SOUTE EMASSED BY ONE OF BUS PARKED.

R. K. SCOPP UNMASKED BY ONE OF HIS PARTY

R. K. SCOTT UNMASKED BT ONE OF HIS PARTY FRIENDS.

The rascalities of the carpet-bag governments in the South exceed ordinary endurance. Take South Carolina as an-example. The notes of the old State Bank were bought up by a gang of speculators at 12 or 15 cents on the dollar. That done, they went to the Legislature and put a bill through funding these notes in State bonds, by which their worlhiess rags were converted into values worth five or six times what they paid. This load was saddled on the back of property already crushed down by exorbitant taxation.

Encouraged by one success, the same parties, combined with others, now propose to have the interest on these bonds paid in coin, or in other words to enhance the value of the speculation by twenty or thirty per cent, at the cest of the oppressed taxpayers, who have no means of relief. The principal authorities of the State are the movers in these transactions, and have filled their pockets by such base frauds. They treat the people just as the Captain-General of Cuba have been accustomed to fleece that island.

.5005,000 A SCATHING DESCRIPTION OF EVELOUS, THE SOME, but such considered to the cater in CARPET-BAG GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA | Sequence if the enter may only in the Washington dispatches to the Boston | ne gets what he has bareaine. dvertiser, the ablest and most respectable of the Radical newspapers of New England, we find

the following:
Governor Bullock's conduct here since the
Georgia bill came up has been sadly wasting a
dignity and respect for life office and many pe
sons speak of the as chamical. To-day and ye
sons speak of the selection in the flows solis speak of a certal man in the constantly are was the burners man constantly, while the sail was under discussion, has been doing all be could to manipulate its provisions and get if favel to his own itsure. He is officially charged, in documents faid before the House by the Saile freesarer, a Republican of many years stand government and collars of sail money in direct volation of law, with appropriating four thousand dollars of law, with appropriating four thousand dollars of law, and hever accounting therefor, with the Legislature, with using nearly one launtred thoused dollars in the way of parrocars to bey influence, and with seeking two montred arm intry-five thousand dollars in state bonds on ho warrant or color of authority, to the great detrinant of the State credit and the discontent of creditors in this committy and Europe. If he Legislature had met in a regular way he would probably have been languaged, his firstness say that now he will be elected to the feman of the United States in January. In view of all the threamstances of his case, gentlemen of character tay he has shown "extreme imprudence."

ALL & BOUT THE STATE

A Courageous Woman.

The Lancester Ledger says: "Two negotimen, Emanuel Brown and Wisson George, attempted to signi a heg on last Thursday higher from Miss Maria Padies, a lonely woman higher from Miss Maria Padies, a lonely woman higher from Miss Maria Padies, a lonely woman higher the diarm, and Miss "adige ventured out in the dark, unarmed. On turning the course of the house she earned in contact face to face with one of the negroes armed with a masket, and inquired his business, whereupod the negro cursed her and ordered her to go back late the hurse or he would knock her brains out. Miss Funge immediately seized his gus and in the struggle the gun became unbreached, leaving the barrel in the pessession of Miss Funge, who immediately turned it to good use in administering several well directed blows on the head of her antagonist, causing blut to give up. The two negroes were committed to jail at this place on Priday has."

The Columbia.

The Columbia Phornix of Saturday sa, s: Leaterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, fire mas oiscovered in the stable of Mr. C. Bolin, in Davis' alley. The fire, and wiscovered in condining the dames to the stable—notwithstanding that were several wooden buildings within a few leet. The fire was doubtless the result of accident. There were about ten thousand pounds of fodder and hay in the lott. The stable was built of brick, and can be repaired at slight expense. One of the members of the Palmetto Fire Company was struck and severely cut in the head by one of the arms of the engine." Fire in Columbia.

Immigrants Arriving.

Immigrants Arriving.

The Laurensville Herald says: "About twenty German laborers have arrived at this place within the last ten days, through the agent of the newberry bactety. Mr. F. W. Bruggeman, now in New York. They consist of young, have, strong, and intelligent men and women, familiar who agricultural parasits. They appear in good spirits, and the parties engaged in their introduction are deligated at their arrival."

Another Entironal Ring.

The Columbia correspondent of the Ecower Courier writes: The car, we of the Greensile and Columbia tailoral have been in session here for several days during the pass week. Crissweik & Co., having forther random puts producing this state, desided to ease the Greenville and Columbia Radional for twenty devices. They prepased to take toy road, pay of its deol, and at the expansion of the lease, turn it over to the directors in as good condition as it present. What the directors were considering the proposition, they with the the collection of the first the one. The board then made one step in the right direction: They be used the fare for passengers from six to five cents per mile, and freignite. Cope color with rope they in the proportion. The registron with rope they in the proportion. The registron bales of collon with tope its was independent of the company. If the board, at the next meeting, will take another because of its greater flability to describe in the board, at the next meeting, will take another step in the same discretion to the company. If the board, at the next meeting, will take another step in the same discretion to the company. Another Railroad Ring. meeting, win date the earlies of the same di-mentions of the same distribution of the same di-must be allowed for these results to have same due weight, but we entertain no doubt of the shad offset. Freight and travel will gradually in-crease, business become lively, and the country prosperous."

Real Estate Sales.

Tue Laurensville lieraid says: The executors of the estate of John Garlington eccased, sort on Monday last, at public outery, deceased, seet on Montay last, at public outery, the following town property, viz:

A two-story framed house, containing eight rooms, and a lot of one acre, for \$3040.

A one-story framed house, containing four rooms, and a lot of one-half acre, for 22050.

A two-story brick building on public sequence, 24 by 60 feet, for \$1850. Terms, one-half cash; batance on a credit of one year.

The assignee of Robert Sebert sold on Friday last a one-story dwelling and 190 acres of land, within the incorporate limits, for \$500 cash.

The assignees of samuel Earksdale sold a plantation and dwelling, containing 540 acres, for \$300 cash.

53:00 cash.
The administrator of Wm. Hunter, deceased, sold two tracts—one containing 400 acres, for \$4010; another tract of 500 acres, for \$3000.
Most of the above property is regarded as having sold bigh.

Shreds of State News. An escaped penitentiary bird, named Patrick artis, was arrested by a colored policeman, in Wilmington, N. C. He claimed to have a pardon from Governor Scott, but as he could not produce it, he will be returned to Mr. Stoibrand's board

it, he will be returned to Mr. Stolbrand's boarding-house.

The Winnboro' News says: "The barn and stables
of Mr. Benj. R. Cockreit, near Blackstock, were
destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together
with his entire crop of corn and fodder. About
six hundred bushels of corn were burned. It was
with difficulty the mules were saved. We hope
that the secondired may be detected and meet bis
just reward. Wonder if Governor Scott will offer
a reward for the apprehension of the incendiary?
Time about is fair play."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY

Calcraft, the London hangman, has been retired on account of old age. He has hanged several hundred criminals.

-Deep-sea dredging has revealed the fact that an extraordinary abundance of animal life exists in the ocean's lower depths. Ani mals of high organization and with perfect eyes have been brought up by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, whose interesting report has just been made before the English Royal Society.

-The latest proposal to overcome the diffi-culties of crossing the Straits of Dover, between England and France, is to build large ferry boats, capable of carrying the trains over, and somewhat similar to the boats that formerly transported the Baltimore trains across the Susquehannah River.

-Lord l'almerston, eleven years ago, expressed the opinion that the Suez Canal scheme was the "greatest bubble ever imposed upon the credulity and simplicity of the country." Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, who had conquered the difficulties of the Kilsby tunnel and built the Menai bridge, endorsed Palmerston's opinion, stating that the canal was "physically impossible. -The predictions of a high tide, with which

Captain Saxby disturbed the peace of all ports and harbors, reached Singapore in due course, and incited the merchants of the manicipality to erect barriers to stem its anticipated invavasion. The alarmed citizens expended about \$10,000, and on the day of the expected inundation the tide was not quite so high as usual, Since then the curious observer who wanders the streets of that oriental port may detect slight undertone of blasphemy in the business quarters, and science and Saxby come in for about an equal share of the maledletlen. -The English people are not a little grati-

fled that they are to have an improvement in the matter of sausages. Hitherto when they made a meal of the linky hash they could not be certain what they were not eating-but let that pass. It is sufficient to say that a plan has been started in Melbourne for converting kangaroo meat into sausages for the London narket, and benceforward the Melbourne sausages may be added to pork-pie, as articles of food which, like Artemus Ward, we may feel confidence in eating. Some of the timid Britons insinuate a gentle doubt whether kankaroo meat will prove palatable and whole-

are of more man only be certain that

ert Wehrdan; an engineer from Saxony, wile, after serving the United States as a major do ring the war of the rebellion, engaged in exploration for railroad companies in South America. He has induced a company of Ger-mans, sixty or seventy in number, to migrate to this island, and they are quite delighted with their prospects. They find it a lovely and ferthe spot, stocked already with herds of wild roads, and with a few wild horses and donkeys fowls, agricultural and fishing implements and all needful equipments for a strong colony. still remains. It is situated in a large valley covered with an exuberant growth of wfle tenips. A Chillian youngster, who has charge of the swine, is assigned to this valley. Ins the turnips afford good feeding to the swine, and he may revive memories of Robinson by taking possession of the grotto. As June Fernanis now a regular stopping place where wholers take in wood and water, . e shall have requent reports of the fortunes of the new

Alarried. TRENHOLM—GIRARDEAU.—On Wednesday morning, December 22, 1800, at the Glebe Street Church, by the Rev. J. B. Mack, THOMAS B. TRENHOLM STREET, eddest daughter of the Rev. J. L. G. ardeau. D.

FRIPP-BACOT.—In Winnsboro', on Wednesday morning, December 22d, by the Rev. R. W. Mem-minger, Mariox W. Frirp, of Reaufort, to Eliza Frinceson, eldest daughter of the late Richard II. Bacot, of Charleston. No cards.

Inneral Notices

* # THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Mr. and Mrs. AUGUSTUS HAMIL TON, and of their respective families, and the memoers of Trinity Church, are respectfully invited to attend the functal services of the latter, Tuis Avrenness, at 3 o'clock, at Trinny Church, without further invitation.

Special Notices.

SAT NOTICE-ALL PERSONS INTER-ETED in the drawing of the Handsome Music Box at VON SANTENS, who have neither paid for their chances nor left their full names and places of residences, will please call and settle or them this forenoon, so the drawing can take

mace This Afternoon at 4 o'clock.
F. VON SANTEN, dec27 Next door to the New Opera-House

200 NOTICE -OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAH ROAD COMPANY CHARLESTON, S. C.—The COUPONS for interes on the llouds of the Savannah and Charleste natiroad Company FIRST MORTGAGE, which mature January 1st, 1870, will be paid on presen-tation at the banking Least of H. H. KIMPTON, Pinancial Agent State of South Carolina, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. S. W. FISHER,

of the provisions of the Act of Marca, 1960, will This DAY resume active operations at their office, No. PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH

CAROLINA. - Extract from the Report of James S. Gibbes, Esq., late President of this Bank submitted to the meeting of Stockholders belo on the 29th November, 1669: The condition of the Bank to-day is shown by the following statement. The securities have

been valued by Messrs. H. H. DeLeon and J H. Wilson: 1102 Shares South Carolina Railroad

\$10,050 State of South Carolina Bonds. at 66 per cent..... \$16.010 Bonds of Greenville and Columbia Railroad, State guarantee at 60 per cent

to 000 Spartanburg and Union Railroad Bonds, State guarantee, at 45 per road 6 Per Cent. Bonds, State guarantee, at 58 per cent ...

13,800 Savannah and Charleston Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds, State road Bonds, first mortgage, at 80

solidated Bonds, 8 per cent., at 76 road Bonds and Coupons, at - per

ccut.....

REAL ESTATE. Calhoun street property.....\$4,000 00 24,694 acres Florida Lands... 8,000 00

Bills Receivable, Protested Exchange and other assets valued at LIABILITIES.

Circulation outstanding....\$66,995 60 Estimated to have been lost

or destroyed..... 40,000 00

- 26,995 90 Surplus......\$228,493 27 AND NOTICE. -OFFICE COUNTY COM-MISSIONERS, PIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLES

upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1s Every violation of the law relative to these Ligenses will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly enforced. F. LANCE. Clerk Board C. C. dec23

TON, S. C., December 20, 1869.—All persons Re-tailing LIQUORS in the County are hereby called

PO PLANS AND ESTIMATES ARE olicited for a NEW MARKET BUILDING to be crected on the site of the present Market in Sa angah, Ga. The available space is in shape a parallelogram. The sides on Congress and Bryan streets, being two hundred and ten (210) feet, an on the side streets one hundred and nine-five (195) feet. Plans may include a cellar story below, and

halls, offices, &C., above the market proper. It is desirable to leave sufficient space in the interior for light and ventilation, at the same time roofing the entire area. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid for

the plan adopted, and one hundred dollars for the plan next approved. Plans will be received until Janurry 10, 1870. dec16 thm6 Chairman Market Committee.

N DOLLARS A YEAR.

Special Nonces

sequence if the eater ma, only be certain that he gets what he has bareadard for.

- Robinson Crusocks for all sile has been colonized by a well-org, fixed company of the colonized by a well-org, fixed construction of the colonized well-remain that the construction of the colonized by a well-org, fixed colonized by a well-org, Secon time manual American construction time.

Agenda Agenda Complete South Vestern Rall-Rall Black, Charles A. C., Decomplete 23, 1509.—Notice is hereby gives that on and after the 1st January, 1870. the Transfer Books of the Southwestern Railroad Bank and the South Caroina Railroad Company will be closed till a new list of the Stockholders te completed.

J. M. HARLESTON

dec24 fmw4 Cashier OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 25, 1809, NOTICE. All blowing of trumpets and other unusual noises in the vincinity of the Academy of Music is hereby

dec25 5 Chinf of Police.

DESCRIPTION WANT STRUW, MANIS.

LA and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, 26 in EDWARD FERRY, So. 15 Miceling street, oppesite Charleston, S. C. deell omos SHIPPERS PER STEAMERS DIC-TATOR, CITY POINT and PILOT BOY are hereby

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, dec9 25 OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 15, 1869. The Office of this Company has been REMOVED from No. 147 Meeting street to No. 84 Hasel street.

TO PRINTERS.—IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bin Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Print-ing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, 80 to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, oppo-

NG claims against the Estate of Dr. J. L. NOW-ELL, late of St. James Santee, will present them to the undersigned properly attested, within the time prescribed by law. All indebted to said Es tate will please make payment at once. E. W. NOWELL, | Executors.

Estate will please make payment to D. M.

VALPOLE, Aiken, S. C., or A. H. HAYDEN marieston. MARY A. CHAYEE, Executrix. B. M. WALPOLE

AND NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAV-

decre mwfe Executor. MOTHE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNU-AL.-HOSTETTER'S United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribu-tion, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medicinal treatise on the causes. prevention and cure of a great variety of disease esting to the merchant, the contraction interthe farmer, the planter, and professional and the calculations have been made for such me

correct and comprehensive National Calendar The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary, effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the mosuseful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of to cents. Address Dr. E. B. POOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue. New decis wimamon

** BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS splendid flatr Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remodies the ill effects of bad dyes; in rigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful; black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batche Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

25 THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers

JE IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS, AW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charles-ton Hotel, Charleston, S. C. decl4 6mos

THE PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIM-LE REMEDY positively cures Comedones, (Bald licads or Grubs;) also Red. White and Malterated Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street,

MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY . on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De

"There is no member of society by whom this ook will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or son holds the relation of Factor discrete.
Clergyman."—Medical Times and Clazette.
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address
the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,
D. C. septi lyr

REUSE JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S. SUPER-CARB. SODA, the best for housekeepers.

FE ERRORS OF YOUTH. - A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous De-bility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ng humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remdy by which he was cared. Sufferers wishing te y addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

prombited, as it tends to annoy the audience and interrupt the peace of those who sock enjoymen; thereis. All those offending will be arrested.

By order of the Mayor. H. W. BENDRICKS.

notified that no freight will be received after sus

immediately in rear of the Pavilion Hotel. T. D. GILLESPIE, dec16 15 .

28 NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAV-

ING claims against the Estate of O. J. CHAPEE will present them, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted

Charleston.

ridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a

dec27 6D&C

nov26 fmwlyr

now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

DOWIE & MOISE,
Octil Smosdac General Agents.

ew York. Sold by Druggiess everywhere.

dility, &c.

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